

**WEST**[Help](#)[Logout](#)[Interrupt](#)[Main Menu](#)[Search Form](#)[Posting Counts](#)[Show S Numbers](#)[Edit S Numbers](#)[Preferences](#)**Search Results -**

Terms	Documents
(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive near20 (through adj1 hole)	5

Database: 

US Patents Full-Text Database	▲
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database	
JPO Abstracts Database	
EPO Abstracts Database	
<b>Derwent World Patents Index</b>	
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins	▼

[Refine Search:](#)

(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive  
near20 (through adj1 hole)

[Clear](#)**Search History****Today's Date: 6/27/2001**

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
DWPI	(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive near20 (through adj1 hole)	5	<u>L5</u>
EPAB	(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive near20 (through adj1 hole)	1	<u>L4</u>
JPAB	(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive near20 (through adj1 hole)	6	<u>L3</u>
PGPB	(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive near20 (through adj1 hole)	0	<u>L2</u>
USPT	(battery or batteries) near20 adhesive near20 (through adj1 hole)	6	<u>L1</u>

**WEST**

Generate Collection

**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 6 of 6 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 6232014 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 6

File: USPT

May 15, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6232014 B1

TITLE: Lithium ion secondary battery and manufacture thereof

CLPR:

8. The lithium ion secondary battery according to claim 2, wherein the porous adhesive resin layer comprises through holes penetrating through an entire depth thereof.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6159757 A

L1: Entry 2 of 6

File: USPT

Dec 12, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6159757 A

TITLE: Process for producing a solar battery and a sheet material for protective covering thereof

DEPR:

Further, as shown in FIG. 8, a through-hole 19 formed in a direction of the thickness of the protective cover sheet 15 to reach the back surface of the protective cover sheet 15 will provide the following advantage. Deaeration can be performed by a vacuum defoaming or the like from the front surface side after the adhesion of solar battery body 2 to the protective cover sheet 15 having the through-hole but before the drying of the adhesive, as shown in FIG. 9. This enables the adhesive 11 to spread uniformly over the back surface of the protective cover sheet 15. In addition to that, an air bubble 20 generated in the adhesive 11 can be removed. The air bubble 20 in the adhesive 11 reduces an adhesion area of the adhesive 11 thereby to weaken adhesive power. Therefore, if the air bubble 20 can be removed, then the adhesive 11 can be spread on the entire surface of the protective cover sheet 15 and the solar battery body 2 can be firmly bonded to the protective cover sheet 15 even with the minimum necessary amount of the adhesive. If the solar battery body 2 can be firmly bonded to the protective cover sheet 15 with the minimum necessary amount of the adhesive, the adhesive 11 need not be used in an excess amount and can be prevented from leaking out from the peripheral part of the protective cover sheet 15. As a result, the production process is further eased since the operation of removing leaked adhesive is not required any more.

DEPR:

Preferably, the through-holes are provided at a rate of 0.5 to 2/1 solar battery in the protective cover sheet 15 so that the deaeration of the adhesive 11 is performed effectively. The through-holes is in the shape of a circle, square or the like in top view.

DEPR:

Also, in the case where through-holes are formed at bottom portions of the